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agencies are fully compensated for by their success. Much attention is devoted to the question of corpse inspection, but on a review of the whole case the government considers the compulsory examination of bodies a very unpopular measure and its object is likely to be defeated. With regard to the compulsory removal to hospitals the Governor-General accepts the conclusion of the Commission, but desires that the removal should be compulsory only in places and under circumstances when it can be an effectual precaution. The removal of moribund patients is prohibited. Government agrees that the segregation of contacts should be abandoned as ineffective and harassing, except where special conditions are stated by the Commission to enable it to be carried out. The complete evacuation of villages and small towns when attacked is believed to be the most effective safeguard against the spread of the disease yet discovered. The question of disinfection is dealt with at length, and Government considers the Commission's advice generally excellent. Government and the Commission are in accord with the precautions taken regarding the annual pilgrimage to the Hedjaz, but the examination of the passengers from one infected port to another is now ordered to cease. With regard to the examination of railway passengers, all local governments are desired to report on the question of reducing the inspection stations, as from an economical point of view it is highly desirable now to maintain only those which are absolutely necessary; and, acting on the advice of the Commission, all disinfection stations maintained on the railways are ordered to be closed.

CONSUL-GENERAL GUENTHER writes to the Department of State from Frankfort, July 24, 1900: According to the *Electro-Technical Gazette*, German electrical works show great increase. On March 1st last, there were in operation 652 electrical works, against 489 the previous year. One hundred and twenty-two works were in progress of construction, of which 17 were to be ready for operation on July 1st. Twenty-seven were completed before 1890; all the others were constructed within the last ten years. The number of places with electric light exceeds that of

places illuminated by gas—900 against 850. The largest electrical plant is at Rheinfelden, with 12,360 kilowatts. Then follow one at Berlin, 9230 kilowatts; one at Hamburg, 7290 kilowatts; one at Munich, 6110 kilowatts; two others at Berlin of 5452 and 5312 kilowatts, respectively; one at Strassburg, 4955 kilowatts; two others at Berlin, of 4676 and 4655 kilowatts, respectively; one at Chorzow, 4310 kilowatts; one at Frankfort, 4152 kilowatts; one at Dresden, 3580 kilowatts; one at Stuttgart, 3208 kilowatts; and another at Hamburg, 3150 kilowatts. All the electrical works supplied last year 2,623,803 incandescent lamps, 50,700 arc lamps, 106,368 horsepower for electromotors, etc.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

IN the will of James F. Malcolm, a bequest of \$10,000 to Rutgers College, is revoked by a codicil in which he says that his daughter will carry out his intentions as expressed by him to her prior to his death.

THE will of the late Collis P. Huntington gives \$100,000 to Hampden Institute, Virginia. His house on Fifth Avenue, of great value, is left to Yale University, in case his son has no children.

THE trustees of the Lowell Textile School have received a gift from Mr. Frederick F. Ayer of \$35,000 for the purchase of a site for the school which has been in operation three years on leased property. The State, by the last Legislature, provided \$35,000 for the erection of the buildings, on condition that land and machinery to like amount should be provided, so the whole sum of \$70,000 is now available for the establishment of the school in a permanent home. There are now five important textile schools in the United States: Philadelphia, Lowell and New Bedford, Mass., Clemson, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

THE Fayerweather will case has been once more reopened. It is said that the expenses of the suits have been about \$500,000.

PROFESSOR KARL AUWERS, of Heidelberg, has been appointed director of the Chemical Institute of Griefswald, as successor to Professor Limpricht, who has retired.